INDEPENDENT POLITICS IN SAS CITY.

Those who have watched the news columns of the daily press have probably observed what is called the independent movement in the politics of Kansas City. The Star has enthusisstically championed this movement, and to read its daily utterances upon the subject the old mossback democrats and republicans must awrage for the ten years 1870 to 1879 was grand old parties in Kansas City.

While for the three years 1890 to 1892, it was 76.6. The decline from the average of the ten years 1890 to 1892, it was 76.6. The decline from the average of the ten years 1890 to 1892, it was 76.6. The decline from the average of the first ten years 1890 to 1892, it was 76.6. Take a few selections as samples from the issue of February 8:

THE ENTIRE CITY HAS BEEN ABOUSED TO THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SITUATION, and from un expected quarters assistance has been given, encouragement offered and practical as well as moral support proffered, until many elements are co-operating to secure a clearing out of the city hall and installing therein an administration for the city's good.

THE CHIEF PRATURE Of the new movement which most strongly commends it to voters IS THE BASIC PLANE Of what might be termed the platform, wherein it is plainly stated that the sole object is to free the city frow the rule of the partisan. That politics ought not be be longer allowed to dominate every action of the city's head is a declaration that is warmly in dorsed by all who have midde municipal govern ment a study.

Politicians must be relegated to the background and bestem must be stomped out. Useless offices must be aboltshed, pay rolls pruned to a point where efficiency may be maintained and the government kept free from the rapacious spoilsmen

Onr interests can best be advanced by a business administration of city affairs. Hen should be elected who will govern public matters as they would a private business. No business man gales the politics of a man he employs. He looks only to his qualifications and fitness for the place. So we should do in our city administra-

When the city government is run on the same plan we won't have political jobbery that makes us blush when we hear others speak of it and our city government with a success.

The question that will naturally present itself to the average reader is whether what is true respecting to old parties in Kansas City is not likewise true of the whole country. If an independent movement is necessary in Kansas City to free that municipality from "rapacious spoilsmen" is it not equally necessary elsewhere? Are the old parties more corrupt in that city than in other places? Why would it not be good policy for people generally throughout the country to consult together respecting their interests and exercise the same spirit of independence everywhere to liberate the whole country from "rapacious spoilsmen."

THE Washington letters of Mrs. Diggs glow with truth and sparkle with satire, and they are growing brighter every week.

COLD FACTS FOR FARMERS TO THINK ABOUT.

The monthly reports of the statistician of the United States department of agriculture contain some information that somehow fails to find a place in the columns of the great newspapers (?) of the country. Take the following, for example, from the report of December 11, 1893:

The statistical returns of the department of agriculture for the month of D-cember are devoted principally to the indication of the average prices of the various products of the farm at the points of production or in the nearest local markets.

Corn-The value of corn is 37 cents per bushel, or 2.4 cents lower than the corre-

sponding prices last year, which was 39 4 cents per bushel. This year's price per bushel is lower by 2 3 cents than the average for the decade 1880 to 1889, and 6 1 cents less than the average fur the three years 1890 to 1893. The range of prices in the eastern states is from 57 to 71 cents. from 40 to 55 cents in the middle Atlantic states, and from 33 to 68 cents in the average to the center of the prices of the pric states, and from 39 to 68 cents in the cotton states, and from 39 to 68 cents in the cotton states. In Kentucky the price is 43 cents; 40 in Ohio, 47 in Michigan; 38 in Indiana; 31 in Illinots, Missouri and Kansas, and 25 cents in Iowa and Nebraska.

Wheat—The average price of wheat is 52.1 cents per bushel. The next lowest price in the twenty three years from 1870 to 1893; inclusive, was 64.5 cents, to 1894. The

76 6. The decline from the average of the last three preceding years, in two of which viz: 1891 and 1892, occurred the largest yields in the history of the country, is 24.5 cents, or 32 per cent. The principal state vrices are: New York, 76; Pennsylvania, 68; Virginia, 63; Georgia, 90; Texas, 56; Kantucky, Ohio and Michigan, 57; Iodians, 52; Illinois and Minnesota, 51; Iowa, 49; Missouri, 47; Kansas, 42; Nebraska, 38; South Dakota, 44; North Dakota, 43; Canfornia, 51. fornia, 51.

So much for the great staple products of the northwest. What of the

Cotton—The average plantation price of cotton, as shown by the department reports, was on December 1, 6.99 cents per pound, as against 8.4 per pound on the same date last year, showing a decline of 1.41 cents, notwishetanding the unfavorable indications as to yield, as reported for the current year. This price is 1.2 cents lower than the average plantation price for the seven preceding years, during which the range was from 8.6 cents to 7.3 cents, averaging 8.2 cents.

The reader will bear in mind that

The reader will bear in mind that these are all average prices. The report dated February 10, 1894, deals with farm animals, and here is what it says:

In prices, borses have declined 21.9 per cent., mules 12 per cent., milch cows have remained almost stationary, but with in oreasing tendency, while oven and other cattle have lost 3 8 per cent. There has been a decline in the price of horses throughout a decline in the price of horses throughout the country, excepting in the states of Rhode Island and Idaho. The range of prices is from \$15.80 per head in New Mex too to \$95.43 in Rhode Island, the average being \$47.83. The price of mileh cowe has advanced in some sections, but the decline in other parts of the country has so nearly offset the increase that the average of the country remains at about the figures of 1893. The decline in the price of sheep has been considerable, notwithstanding the decided decrease in numbers. Hogs have also fallen

decrease in numbers. Hogs have also fallen in price, but there is every appearance of a rapid recovery.

There is something out of gear in that "equation of demand and supply" in the sheep market.

A comparison of the numbers and value for two years past is present-d ss follows:

Decrease		,300 11,092,477 36,723,154 25,041,976	\$312,266,495
		\$2,122	
VALUE.	1894.	769.294.799 146.292.811 854.298.601 504.789.747 89.186.110 270.384.638	2,170,816,754
	1898.	104,285,185	\$2,483,063,949 \$
Decrease		120,068 4	
Increase		21,108 60,3113 650,972	
NUMBER	1894.	16,281,110 2,452,281 16,487,400 16,487,400 86,508,168 45,206,498	
	1896.	16,206,902 16,429,067 16,429,067 85,064,195 47,2778,550 46,064,807	
	Broune	Makes Makes Michocows Michocows Michocows Makes Swince	Total

Now, let us supplement these facts from the department of agriculture with a few facts from Dun's weekly review of February 16.

Wheat at 60% cents is not only lower by Wheat as 60% deams is not only lower by 4% cents than it was for a single day last year, but lower by 13% cents than it had ever been in the previous 77 years.

Curn and other products fluctuated but little though receipts of cern were large. Cotton declined an eighth with increasing distruct on abort crop a stimates. trust on short crop estimate

It will be observed that though prices have fallen more rapidly in the last year than formerly there has been a gradual and steady decline for the past twenty years. causes that have operated to produce this result were set at work during and immediately after the war and the calmination of their effects might naturally be expected to be more rapid as time advances. We now desire to place in contrast with the above another class of facts which make a somewhat different showing. In Rhode's Journal of Banking for June, 1891, we find the following statement of "the earning power of thirty banking institutions of New York city:"

THE GULF AND INTERSTATE BAIL ROAD.

The Capital is very anxious to know our opinion of the Gulf and Interstate railroad scheme. The Capital in its zeal to condemn everything that any individual Populist may have anything to do with as visionary and unpracticable, not unfrequently makes itself extremely ridiculous. This railroad scheme received its first indorsement in the legislature of South Dakota when both branches of that legislature were republican. It received its second indorsement in the legislature of Nebraska when both branches of that legislature were republican. The first call for a convention to provide for the execution of the scheme was made by the republican governor of Nebraska, and men of all parties participated in that convention. The scheme was hatched from a republican egg and in a republican nest. If the egg was

TOTA ONE	Line is to businesses moon as one opp man					
BANK OB TRUST COMPANY.	Capital	Total earnings for year- made up of dividends paid and additions to surplus and undivided profit account.	Percentage earned on capital	Surplus and undivided profits	Percentage of surplus to	
Chemical National Bank First National Bank First National Bank Fifth Avenue Bank Central Trust Company Union Trust Company Union Trust Company Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Murray Hill Bank Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank. Mc. Morris Bank, New York County National National City Bank Germania Bank Germania Bank N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co. Fifth National Bank Atlantic Trust Company Sixth National Bank Bank Chate National Bank Eleventh Ward Bank Chase National Bank Chate National Bank National Broadway Bank Chatham Bank Hanover National Bank Hanover National Galfalin National Oriental Bank Merchants' and Traders' Bank Merchants' and Traders' Bank	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 200,000 200,000 1,000,000 200,000 200,000 1,000,000 200,000 1,000,000 200,000	\$ 817,890 1,111,943 44,703 713,288 1,051,485 465,168 89,844 692,800 76,549 115,483 143,645 69,912 81,293 165,919 219,497 322,846 120,185 100,184 120,185 100,184 120,185 100,184 120,185 100,863 17,085 169,912 355,886 217,085 169,864 41,528	272.61 222.38 44.30 76.257 44.53 38.84 46.51 38.84 46.51 16.69 49.37 16.83 40.67 50.42 32.90 17.09 21.70 32.40 32.	\$ 6.423,855 6,701,300 761,494 4,507,357 7,644,293 3,752,025 3,956,293 300,894 4,856,690 2,455,900 469,194 442,895 2,171,709 319,000 900,475 382,019 572,490 177,711 382,885 1,693,900 1,657,200 301,014 1,494,200 392,304 243,795	2,141.28 1,540.36 761.44 450.31 270.30 885.52 330.88 323.90 200.70 24.59 221.47 212.56 198.09 191.09 190.83 183.33 163.33 163.33 163.74 191.69 149.42 130.74 121.89	
Total	\$16,550,000	\$8,530,284	51.54	\$55,498,907	L	

uary 31, 1894, we copy the following of some of the banks above named:

BANK.	Far value of stock.	Book value.	Last sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Bowery Central Trust Co.	100 100	316 128	283 120	250 115	122
Chase National, Chatham	100 25	338 317	995 850	450 350	400
Chemical Nat. Eleventh Ward.	25	2572 347	4040 275	4000 200	4500
Fifth Avenue	100 50	1136 258	625 310	2000 200	
GardeldGermania	50 100	855 393	4003-5 365	350 300	*****
Hanover	100	295 491	31034 560	500 550	350
Import's & Trad. Mechan's & Trad.	25	206	175	140	580 160
Murray Hill N. Y. County.	50 100	518 684	818 615	575	

is getting the milk. These facts rule has brought us; and when we ask the Topeka Capital, the great oracle of Kansas republicanism, what whatever-that the thing to do is to "keep a stiff upper lip and let nature of superfluous wind. take her course.

Probably men who read nothing but republican papers will acquiesce in this remedy, but readers of the ADVOCATE (and they are increasing every day) will have better sense.

From the American Banker of Jan- rotten it is no more than might be expected considering its source. If a statement of the value of the stocks few Populists have joined in to try and give the chicken a decent bringing up it is probably with the hope of being able to give it character and respectability, and we have been waiting to see what success would attend their efforts. Although of suspicious origin we do not wish to ruin its character prematurely by reflections upon its early associations if there is any chance to improve the breed by a cross. While it is not a Populist chicken, therefore we shall not at present undertake to interfere with This list might be continued, but it its bringing up until we see further is unnecessary. It is not difficult to what kind a bird it is likely to make. see who is feeding the cow and who All we have to say about it now is that the People's party is not responshow the conditions to which a sible for it. If the Capital will turn quarter of a century of republican its eagle eye towards the Omaha platform, it will discover the genuine doctrines of the People's party, and remedy the republican party has to propose for these conditions, it document when it wishes to indulge frankly confesses that it has none in any criticism of our party it may save the expenditure of a great deal

> You don't hear much of late from prosperity papers about the three kinds of rain the Omaha declaration spoke of.